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Obelisk Effort Feared Decline to Investigate Reason by FBI Probed a Newsman

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., has obtained full disclosure of the reasons the White House created an FBI investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Ervin, chairman of the subcommittee on constitutional rights, said in a letter to the president on Friday that he was concerned that the White House aides to the state of free press in the nation.

Ervin urged the president to conduct his own inquiry into the White House-instigated probe of Mr. Schorr, which came during one of a series of disputes between Mr. Schorr and the administration last August.

90-Day LT Talks Summing on Awarded Note

Other news: (AP) — Deputy Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the United States is not planning to make any major concessions in the 90-day talks with the Soviet Union on the arms limitation talks.

Lady Flower

(Continued) — The woman who was the first to be killed in the Vietnam War, a young nurse named Mary Squire, was buried today in a military cemetery in California.

ear Sentence ven in Iran to American Woman

IRAN, Nov. 14 (AP).—An Iranian court today sentenced an American woman to three years in prison for espionage charges.

Ecuador Fines 3 Boats Fishing Without License

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 14 (AP).—Three American tuna boats, seized yesterday by Ecuadorian patrol boats and accused of fishing without licenses, were fined today.

No More 'Miss' or 'Mrs.'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Women's Wear Daily has decided to stop referring to women as "Miss" or "Mrs." in its pages and instead will refer to all females as "Ms."

Going to Peking

PEKING, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Qiao Zhenqun said today that the Chinese government is not planning to send any high-level officials to the United States for the time being.



THE KENNEDY SET—Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert Kennedy, taking swings on tennis court at Kennedy estate in McLean, Va. She and partner, Davis Cup star Stan Smith, were practicing for fund raising match Nov. 21 and beat opponents, 9-7. Mrs. Kennedy complained of bruised ribs which, she said, were not caused by tennis but from playing touch football with Eunice Shriver a couple of weeks ago.

Coal Miners In U.S. Settle 44-Day Strike

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The United Mine Workers union approved today a new three-year contract, ending a strike that had left 100,000 miners idle for 44 days.

Paris Dubious on N.Y. Report Linking High Aide to Heroin

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Court in Israel Seeks Evidence In Lansky Case

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Yablonski Case

Ohio Man Gets Death Penalty In Murder of Mine Union Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Auburn W. (Buddy) Martin, 23, yesterday was sentenced to death in the electric chair for his part in the New Year's Eve, 1969, slayings of United Mine Workers official Joseph A. (Jock) Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

A jury of seven women and five men, which on Friday found Martin guilty of first-degree murder, met again yesterday morning. The jury needed only 40 minutes to decide on the penalty. It had the choice of death or life imprisonment.

Martin, of Cleveland, was the first of five defendants to be brought to trial in the triple slaying.

Martin displayed no emotion as Judge Charles Sweet read the jury's findings three times, each time mentioning the names of the three victims. The judge made no other comment and dismissed the jury.

61% of 1970 Increase U.S. Poverty Rising Faster In Suburbs Than in Cities

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Contrary to their popular image of picture-window affluence, suburbs accounted for more than half of last year's increase in the U.S. poverty population, according to a new Census Bureau data.

In a report issued over the weekend, the bureau confirmed an earlier advance report that the nation's poor totaled 35.5 million in 1970, an increase of 1.2 million over 1969. This is the first year-to-year increase since 1959.

Metropolitan areas, including close suburbs, accounted for about 90 percent of the 1.2 million increase. The poverty population of central cities grew by roughly 400,000 to a total of 8.2 million.

650,000 Rise in Suburbs
The one-year increase in suburbs, meanwhile, exceeded 650,000, or 61.5 percent of the rise, reaching a total of 5.2 million. Thus about 30 percent of the nation's poor now live in central cities and about 70 percent in the areas around them.

The federal government defines poverty by income levels that vary by year, family, and area. In 1970, the poverty threshold was \$3,988 for an urban family of four.

The new census report is the third in a series of annual compilations of poverty data. For the first time, the word "poverty" is not used in the title of the 47 detailed tables, and infrequently used in the text. The term "low-income" has taken its place.

The new term is used "because it is a more professional term," according to George H. Brown, director of the Census Bureau. It does not have "the stereotypical image" of the word "poverty," he said.

Other findings of the new report included the following:
● Between 1959 and 1970, there was a striking increase in the number of poor children in fatherless families. In 1959, 24 percent of all poor children were in female-headed households. By 1970, the figure jumped to 46 percent.

● Of the 25.5 million people in poverty, 30 percent are black. About 9 percent are persons of Spanish-speaking background.
● Half the nation's poor are under 14 (34 percent) or over 65 (19 percent).

● The poverty population now totals 12.6 percent of the population, compared with 12.3 percent in 1969 and 12.4 percent in 1968.

Rioting Quelled At Wis. Prison

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 14 (AP).—Prison authorities fired tear gas at prisoners and discharged shotguns as warnings in quelling what Warden Don Quatsoe called "a full-scale riot" at Wisconsin State Reformatory here.

Warden Quatsoe said that five or six members of the prison staff were hospitalized, none in serious condition, and at least one inmate was injured in the disturbance.

The warden said that guards fired shotguns into the air to warn the prisoners to disperse. A dormitory was burned beyond repair and fires were also set in an old power house in a maintenance building. Warden Quatsoe reported that the prison cafeteria and library were "a mess."



GUILTY—Anbrun Martin as he was led from courtroom after being sentenced to death for the murders of a United Mine Workers' leader and his wife and daughter.

Panther's Wife Slain; Suspected Execution

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (AP).—A bullet-riddled body found a week ago has been identified as the wife of a Black Panther leader, and police say it appears she was executed.

Sandra Prati's body was found stuffed in a sleeping bag in a gutter in suburban Lynwood Nov. 5. She was eight months pregnant. Her husband, Elmer Prati, is a leader of a Panther faction aligned with Eldridge Cleaver, now in exile in Algeria. She was one of 13 Panthers currently on trial in connection with a shootout with police Dec. 8, 1969, at the party's headquarters here.

Rare Books Sold

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14 (AP).—Twenty rare volumes of the Curtis Botanical Magazine, dating back to 1793 and valued at \$130,000, have been stolen from a library at the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park, police revealed today.

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The Stalemate Continues

With the drama that always results from an unscheduled news conference, President Nixon has announced the impending withdrawal of another 45,000 U.S. soldiers from Vietnam before February. He also made official what has been apparent from the casualty lists, that offensive operations by U.S. ground forces have ended.

Even though these moves will leave 139,000 Americans in Vietnam and the air action against the enemy is to continue, Mr. Nixon's statement might have been encouraging, except for one fatal flaw. It does not advance the prospects for a negotiated peace.

It is quite possible that such a peace is, in fact, impossible, except on terms that would mean a political victory for North Vietnam. Despite all the indications from more or less private sources of Hanoi's willingness to make concessions, there has been no overt official indication of anything of the kind. A precondition imposed by the North has always been a new government in Saigon, one that presumably would make a mockery of any notions of free elections in South Vietnam or any continuance of independent existence of that part of Vietnam.

Unfortunately for Mr. Nixon, President Thieu has already presented the world with his own mockery of free elections. To be sure, the people of South Vietnam—those permitted to vote, who are many more than have any effect upon the government in Hanoi—might have voted against him. They might, just conceivably, have forced him out of office. It is possible that a majority of

South Vietnamese want Thieu as their president.

But to assume this, one must take very much on faith—almost as much as those supporters of Hanoi who insist that the people of North Vietnam are happy with their rulers. In any case, the official American policy—that the United States is willing to abide by the free choice of the South Vietnamese people—has been disastrously undercut in Paris and before world opinion.

So, as Mr. Nixon very rightly said, one cannot foresee "a striking breakthrough" at the Paris talks which would permit the withdrawal of all American forces in line with the Nixon administration's terms for such a withdrawal. Little seems likely to change—unless, indeed, the drying roads after the monsoons bring down another onslaught by the other side, some version of the Tet offensive to change the psychological if not strategic alignment of forces in the region.

If such an attempt should be made, and fail, or if the attrition of daily combat should bring on a weariness that the long war has not yet created in North Vietnam and among the Viet Cong, there might be negotiations. But the prospect for such a change is hardly bright. And for the United States, its military involvement may be diminishing in terms of men and casualties, but not in money, commitment or equipment. The ugly, costly stalemate continues.

China in the UN

Speculation about the effect of Peking's entry on the United Nations is of interest, but far more important to watch as the Chinese representatives take up their posts is the effect of UN membership on China.

This impact cannot be dissociated from the effect of the new Chinese dialogue with the United States and, indirectly so far, with Japan. China's emergence from the self-enforced isolation of the Cultural Revolution already appears to have brought policy changes. A further evolution away from ideological extremism toward pragmatic accommodation with the real world may be ahead.

The nature of the 51-member delegation sent to the UN encourages speculation in that direction. Two reputed moderates top the list of ten senior delegates, Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, leader of the mission to the General Assembly, and Ambassador to Canada Huang Hua, who will be Peking's permanent representative in New York.

The policies the delegation will follow probably have yet to be sorted out. Premier Chou En-lai now has confirmed earlier diplomatic reports that Communist China did not expect to enter the UN this year and had not thought through a course of action.

In these circumstances, it is unlikely that Peking knows precisely what its delegation will do on the 100-odd resolutions and issues pending before the General Assembly and Security Council. Debating and voting in the world forum is not as simple a process as making propaganda pronouncements on Peking radio.

Like other major countries, the Chinese will have to balance various interests and pressures. Propaganda may predominate in votes on some colonial issues pressed by the more vocal nonaligned countries. But Peking is likely to be circumspect if the India-Pakistan conflict comes before the Security Council and in such General Assembly debates as those ahead on the Middle East, disarmament and the law of the sea. On these matters, the triangular relationship

with the United States and the Soviet Union undoubtedly will play a role.

As the Chinese delegates study the issues and Peking is forced to make decisions, the very process of participating in the world assembly should in itself be a moderating influence on Chinese official thinking and decision-making. It is this prospect, as well as the moral right of a quarter of mankind to be represented in the world organization, that has prompted us to favor the entry of Peking for the past decade and to welcome its incoming delegates now.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beyond Okinawa

There is irony in the Senate's vote last week ratifying the treaty restoring Japanese sovereignty to Okinawa after 25 years of American rule. For while the United States thus moved to wipe away the last major irritating vestige of the Japanese-American military conflict during World War II, the large majority in favor of ratification was due in part to administration measures that are exacerbating a growing new rivalry between the two nations in the economic sphere.

These include the new agreement forced on Japan to limit textile exports to the United States and President Nixon's 10 percent import surcharge. At the very time the Senate was voting to eliminate the Okinawa nettle, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr. was in Tokyo pressing the resentful Japanese for new economic concessions.

The Okinawa pact, which still requires ratification by the Japanese Diet, does not put an end to Japanese-American differences, but it is a necessary step toward putting relations on a firmer footing to deal with the problems of a new Pacific era. This pragmatic accommodation to mutual interests offers a promising guide to the future cooperation which is essential for the security and prosperity of both nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesia's Chrome

Rhodesia has just celebrated six years of independence. The very sanctions which foolish people imagined would bring Rhodesia to its knees have resulted in that country becoming self-sufficient in many manufactures. Now comes the news that the American Congress favors breaking the UN blockade to purchase Rhodesian chrome. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Britain's foreign secretary, and Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith will meet as equals. The hope must be that they will reach a solution beneficial to all Rhodesians, African and European alike. Whether the prejudices of certain members of Parliament at Westminster are satisfied is a matter of no importance.

—From the Daily Express (London).

South Vietnam's Economy

Vietnamization progresses faster than expected. Mr. Laird's optimism, however, has limits. There is a big black spot in the picture of the situation he has just depicted, a spot not of a military but of an economic nature. South Vietnam, he said, won't be in a position to do without American economic aid for a very long time. It is thus indispensable that senators who last week refused to vote for the administration's foreign aid bill reconsider their positions. The secretary of defense admitted he had given President Thieu firm assurances in this respect. In so doing he may have been led to promise more than can be delivered.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1896

LONDON—The demonstration which yesterday marked the emancipation of motor cars in England from the vexing and stupid regulations which have hitherto prevented their use in this country, assumed dimensions which exceeded the anticipations of all concerned. At least the law requiring all cars to travel at no more than four miles an hour has been repealed. Yesterday the London-Brighton road was full of happy motorists.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1921

NEW YORK—There were wild scenes in the Town Hall last night when the police prevented a lecture on "Birth Control, Is It Moral?" and arrested Mrs. Margaret Sanger and Miss Mary Winslow, who tried to make speeches to an audience of several thousand persons despite the orders of the police. The two women were charged by the police with disorderly conduct, but when the case came before the judge he dismissed the charge.



But If You Laugh, It Hurts

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few months, the administration has been putting the cops on the Washington reporters again, and there is a lot of talk around here, most of it a little melodramatic, about some dark administration plot to intimidate or discredit its critics in the press and the networks.

Ever since the publication of the Pentagon papers, the Justice Department, instead of quibbling when it was behind, has been using the FBI to try to prove that there was some kind of conspiracy against the government in the publication of these papers.

This is understandable. The government has the right and even the duty to protect the privacy of its official papers, but its methods are astonishing. It has demanded by subpoena the transcript of an off-the-record talk by Daniel Ellsberg made to a private meeting of the members of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. The FBI has also been inquiring into the private records and even the bank accounts of Neil Sheehan, who broke the Pentagon papers story in The New York Times, and into the private records of his wife as well.

This has been going on now for over three months, while a grand jury in Boston is summoning Vietnam critics out of Harvard and MIT, and friends of Mr. Sheehan to tell what they know about Dr. Ellsberg and Mr. Sheehan. And the habit of using police methods in these delicate government-press relations seems to be growing.

For example, William Beecher of The New York Times wrote a report on the progress of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks last summer, and the administration has actually been giving lie-detector tests to some of its own officials who are suspected of being the source of his information.

The Schorr Case

And the latest object of the administration's concern is Daniel Schorr of the Columbia Broadcasting System, a tough-minded and admirably nosy old pro, who has been raising some interesting questions about the mystifying contradictions and "clarifications" in the administration's social and economic policies and has had the audacity to suggest that the reelection of Mr. Nixon is not essential to the well-being of the Republic.

Thereupon Mr. Schorr suddenly discovered not only that the White House was protesting to his boss at CBS about his reporting but that the FBI was questioning his neighbors and colleagues about his personal life and professional qualifications. When this was made public, the White House explained that Mr. Schorr was being considered for an important government job, which he had never heard of and the White House refused to identify. The laughter that greeted all this is still rattling through Washington.

So, obviously, there is something pretty fishy in all this, but probably less than meets the eye. When odd or mysterious things happen in Washington, and you are asked to choose between two possible explanations—a conspiracy or inefficiency complicated by stupidity—it is usually wise to bet on inefficiency and stupidity. The long investigation of Mr. Sheehan and the legal demand

for Dr. Ellsberg's speech before a private meeting at the Council on Foreign Relations are a puzzle. The FBI doesn't have to ask Mr. Schorr's next-door neighbor if she has any letters from him with his signature; they have his signature on his White House and Pentagon press passes, and there is no mystery about what Dr. Ellsberg has been saying about the Pentagon papers, for he has said it all in public.

The FBI investigation of Mr. Schorr is even clumsier, and the explanation of that investigation—that they were thinking of giving him a big government job—is almost funny, until you realize that this sort of thing is actually organized and put in train with the FBI by the political image-makers on the White House staff who claim executive privilege and immunity from questioning by the Congress when they are caught in these peculiar manipulations.

Reporter's Function

The whole thrust of these intimidating investigations shows the most abysmal ignorance or misunderstanding of what a reporter's function is. His job is to gather all the information he can, just as a President's ambassador is expected to report all the information he can gather at his post. What is done with that information is not the reporter's responsibility but the newspaper's.

Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Schorr are only agents of the institutions for which they work, and to single them out and harass them does not really help the government but merely stirs up the whole communications fraternity, which, under attack, and only then, is a kind of mutual aid society.

It is easy to understand the zeal of these anonymous image-makers in the White House. They see the terrible dilemmas before the President and resent the criticism of his policies, but one wonders about their judgment, their secrecy and their immunity from questioning. The Washington press corps was here before they all arrived and will be around long after they have gone back to commercial huckstering. It has had to deal with the manipulation of press on the White House staff from Roosevelt to Johnson, all of whom were at least available for questioning, but President Nixon is served, if that is the word, by some key self-righteous amateurs who have forgotten President Johnson and what Mr. Nixon himself said on his way to the White House.

"It's time," Mr. Nixon said in the 1968 campaign, "we once again had an open administration—open to ideas from people, and open with its communication with the people—an administration of open doors, open eyes, and open minds."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Well, the plain truth is that this is by far the most closed administration since the last World War.

And the irony of it is, while all the closed doors and the FBI investigations are intended to protect the President, discredit his critics and enhance his "image," they merely dramatize his weakness and revive the old doubts about his tricky and manipulative politics.

While heartily favoring reduced tensions and continued increase of East-West contacts, Kreisky wishes to avoid basing policy on fiction. Thus he holds that the popular theory of "convergence" is wrong.

He acknowledges that the Soviet Union increasingly uses modern economic methods and marketing techniques. But this is only to make its own ideology more efficient. In no sense does it lead to political parallelism with Western methods. Moreover, he describes the kind of planned economy employed in Communist lands as "a failed myth."

Kreisky concludes that the threat to the sea is not the destruction of the ocean by pollution and by other causes. My role in this gigantic enterprise is only that of a witness, a modest witness, who has only one valuable thing to testify about and it is, I think, a unique quality of experience—underwater searching with companions for more than 30 years.

We believe that the damage done to the ocean in the last 20 years is somewhere between 30 percent and 50 percent, which is a frightening figure. And this damage carries on at very high speed—the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic. Our latest observations in the Pacific, in Micronesia and New Caledonia and in the Fiji Islands are even more frightening. Everywhere around the world the coral reefs are disappearing at a very great rate, to such an extent we are not sure we will see anything like that we know now.

In New Caledonia, for example, the destruction is due partly to pollution, partly due to fishing, and partly also by manual destruction. There are teams of Tahitian divers with crowbars destroying an average of six miles of reef a week. They have discovered shells inside the corals, but they have to destroy the coral to find live shells today. They are sent to museums and shops to sell them to the public all around the world. So the demand of the public is responsible indirectly for this constant destruction of the oceans all around the world.

This is just an example among thousands. I was very much impressed by a sentence in a book by the French writer Penacolon. Speaking of the scientists measuring while the destruction goes on, she says, "They measure, we weep."

One may wonder why so little care has been given to the ocean. The reason is very simple. People have thought that the legendary immensity of the ocean was such that man could do nothing against such gigantic forces. Well, now we know that the size of the ocean, although it covers a great amount of surface, the real volume of the ocean is very small compared to the volume of the earth.

In pollution, in conferences, in international units the matters are generally divided into air pollution, land pollution and water pollution. In fact, there is only one pollution because every single thing, every chemical whether in the air or on land will end up in the ocean.

I have recent figures here about this. I won't bother you too

The Neutral's Lot

By C. L. Sulzberger

VIENNA.—The contemporary drama not mentioned nowadays in Europe is that the non-Communist and Communist blocs respectively symbolized by NATO and the Warsaw Pact will melt away and that the lands thus freed from entangling ties will somehow draw closer in a convergence of political and economic theories.

Clearly the nations that would most obviously benefit would be those which belong to neither coalition, neutrals such as Sweden, Switzerland and Austria or quasi neutrals like Finland and Yugoslavia. But here in Vienna, at any rate, there is no self-deception about the chances of this pleasing prospect.

Bruno Kreisky, Austria's Social Democratic Chancellor and previously Foreign Minister, says: "After what happened in Czechoslovakia three years ago I am totally convinced that there is but little room for political development inside the East-European Communist world."

"There is always some chance for more national identification inside these countries as in the case of Hungary and Poland. But there will only be as much freedom in the real sense as there is freedom inside the Soviet Union itself. Nationalism, yes, to a degree; but political freedom is tied to Soviet developments."

'An Illusion'

"It is therefore an illusion to talk of really doing away with blocs because free democratic countries are controlled. Communist countries will continue to exist in Europe. And it is also an illusion to talk about ideological convergence. This means nothing."

"Instead it is more practical to face the real situation and to try and encourage lessening tensions between the two systems. Nobody can really tell today what practical coexistence will lead to because we haven't had it yet. Certainly things would not get worse. Cold war, like hot war, serves to petrify political systems. Only peace is creative."

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Our Oceans Are Dying

By Jacques Cousteau

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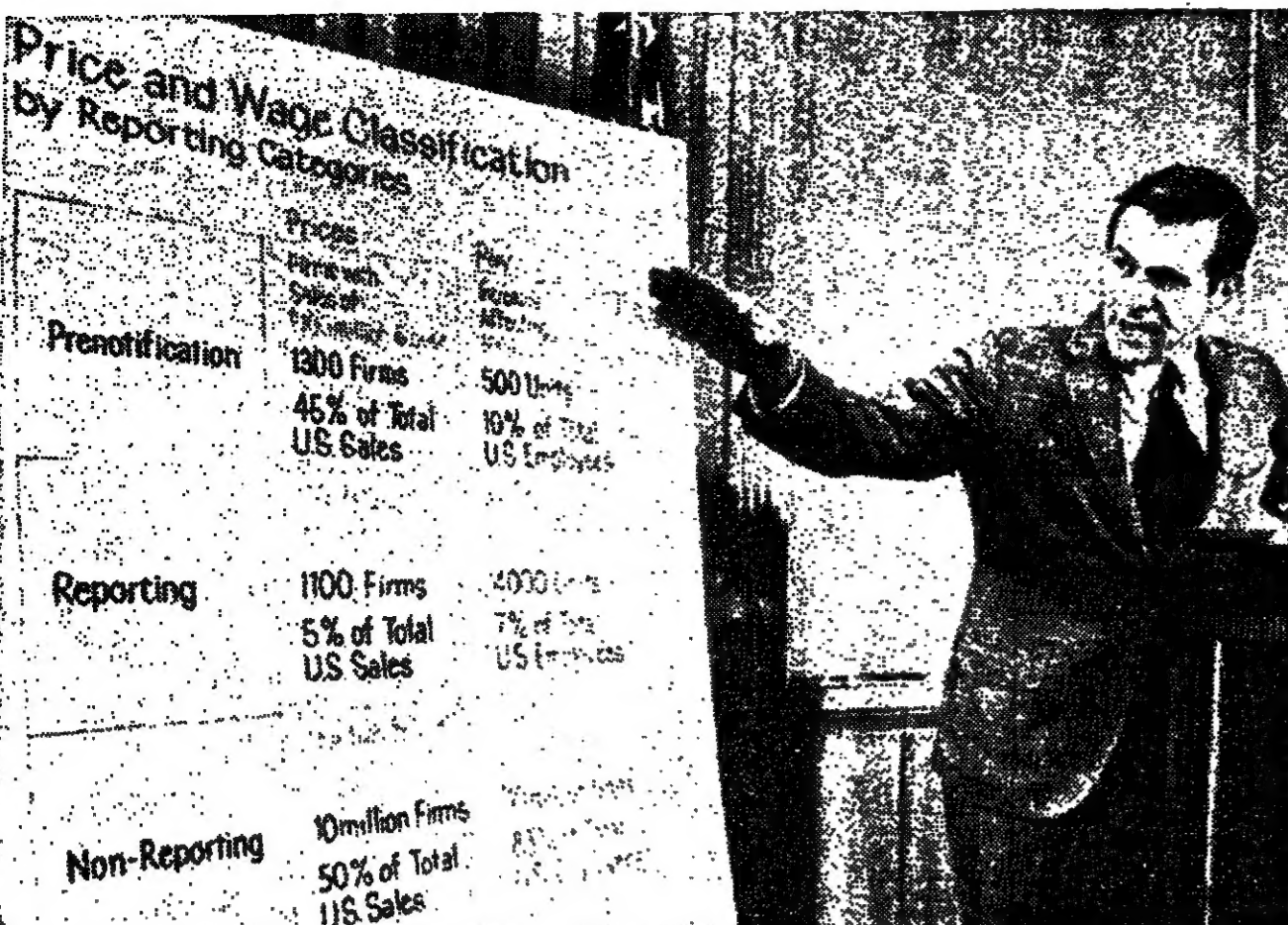
Letters

Cannikin

Reading your headline of Nov. 8 one felt he had barely escaped with his life after the Amchitka blast. At the top you showed the seismograph sheet, frighteningly obscure, followed by the headline "Cannikin Blast Felt 300 Miles—5 Megatons." Back on to find out how long one has to live on finds: "No quakes, tidal waves or radiation."—in smaller print. Do you really find it humiliating or distasteful to state a fact

favorable to the U.S. gun? Couldn't you consider it like "Cannikin Blast: Critics Confounded?" That was the real news. Agnew must be given mandate to expose all the dogs of mankind libelous, savorious yellow, journal.

Paris. P.S. I don't guess you space for this. That's OK. I'll get you.



Donald Rumsfeld, director of the U.S. Cost of Living Council, explains the monitoring system for wage and price controls during Phase 2, which began Sunday. "The ground rules are considerably tougher than either labor or business had expected."

U.S. Economy Ends Its Big Sleep

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Big Sleep is over. After 90 days of frozen wages, prices and rents, American business and industry have moved into Phase 2 of President Nixon's attempt to stop the inflationary spiral—a phase in which they will have to learn to live with governmental controls over pay checks, profit margins and most other aspects of economic activity.

The basic guidelines for this return to the kind of regulation the country experienced in World War II, and again in the Korean war, were set down last week by the two semi-autonomous boards the President appointed as policy-setters and monitors of the stabilization effort. One was the Pay Board, made up of five members each from labor, industry and the public; the other was the Price Commission, with seven members, all from the public.

Both groups came up with ground rules considerably tougher than either labor or business had expected, rules designed to meet the Nixon aim of cutting inflation in half by the end of 1972. "A lot of it is straight out of Rubo Goldberg, but we'll do our damndest to make it work," said one master planner.

In broad design, the new yardsticks are the essence of simplicity. On the price side, the objective is to put a 2.5 percent lid on the increase in prices over the next year. Wages are to be kept in balance with this goal by means of a 5.5 percent ceiling on pay increases—a figure that neatly fuses the projected 2.5 percent increase hike in overall prices and the normal 3 percent annual growth in national productivity, the source of all real improvement in living standards.

Here is what the two boards did and a few of the minefields they still have to traverse:

Wages

It was the biggest collective bargaining table in history, with the final settlement important not only to the 10 million workers with union cards but to the 60 million others outside union ranks. A series of acrimonious sessions, in which the union representatives accused their "enemies" of disregard of the sanctity of labor-management contracts, wound up with labor on the losing side of a 10-5 vote for a middle-of-the-road formula sponsored by the public members.

The formula sets the 5.5 percent figure as the guideline for higher wages and fringe benefits in new agreements or in the pay practices of nonunion establishments. The

Unexpectedly Tough Rules Mark Phase 2 of Governmental Control

labor bloc, after fighting against any fixed number, had been willing to settle for 6 percent—provided there were escape hatches for "equity" adjustments above that ceiling.

But the real argument was over past agreements, not those still to be negotiated—specifically, whether to honor all second and third-year increases due under long-term pacts signed before the Aug. 15 freeze, no matter how big the increases, and whether to let two million unionists collect retroactively several hundred million dollars in scheduled pay raises that had been trapped by the President's 90-day padlocking of the labor market.

The compromise package permits all deferred increases under old contracts unless they are "unreasonably inconsistent" with the 5.5 percent standard for new increases. Just where the cutoff line will be drawn has not yet been determined, but the expectation inside the board is that no one will blow the whistle on increases up to 7 percent.

Among the board's public and industry members there is a good deal of ambivalence as to how hard to press on deferred increases beyond that figure. The dilemma is that the number of workers getting increases in 1972 under old contracts is more than twice as large as the number affected by new negotiations. The board sees no way to hold the line on new contracts if big holes are punched in the ceiling by old ones.

In a vain effort to achieve unanimity on their formula, the public members sought to persuade the unionists that it provided enough elbow room to take care of future increases due such pivotal groups as auto workers, steel workers, teamsters and railroad workers. They also indicated willingness to bend the standards in strikes on the docks and in the coal mines, where negotiations have been dealing in telephone numbers.

The upshot was a sudden reversal of positions in which the union delegation charged the rest of the board with seeking to sell out the interests of "the little guy" by making a deal to protect the giants of unionism who had plenty of muscle in their own right. Now everybody in the board is loudly proclaiming his concern for the little guy, but nothing is clear about

what happens to the big ones except that the first one in line—the United Auto Workers, with a second-year increase of roughly 8 percent due Nov. 22—will have no trouble claiming every penny of it.

On the payment of retroactivity coming out of the freeze, the rules are less fuzzy. In general, workers will not get full back pay. But a split in the employer front almost brought a reversal of that decision when it came time to draft detailed regulations, and the issue may be fought out all over again when the full board meets tomorrow.

Still more holes in the wage standards may be punched by Congress, which is holding hearings on changes in the Economic Stabilization Act and is looking for ways to assert its influence on redesign of the control program—especially ways that will make votes for the Democrats in 1972. The administration sought to beat Capitol Hill to the punch on taking workers at the bottom of the economic scale outside the orbit of wage curbs. Its Cost of Living Council decreed that wages of the working poor—those earning less than the federal minimum of \$1.60 an hour—should be exempt from any restriction. The council also gave a go-ahead to begin congressionally approved military pay increases well above the 5.5 percent limit.

Prices

"How in the world can they lay down an encyclopedic standard for the whole economy, which has more to do with costs and profit margins than it does with actual prices, and then decide that through some magic the sum total of millions of price changes over the course of a year is going to average out to not more than 2.5 percent?" That was the mystified reaction of one prominent New York wholesaler to the Price Commission's official disclosure of its plan for keeping a lid on prices in the post-freeze period.

What caused the puzzlement was that the commission made no attempt to fix criteria for adjustments within a single company or industry. Instead, it ruled that no price increases of any kind would be allowed unless they could be justified by an actual rise in costs. Even then two other restrictions will have to be satisfied before any price can be raised. The first is that any

gains a manufacturer, merchant or other business realizes from increased productivity must be subtracted from the increase in costs.

"We've been trying for 30 years to figure out how to measure productivity and we still don't know how to do it," grumbled an executive of one of the country's half-dozen biggest companies.

The second limitation is that the effect of higher prices cannot be to increase a business's margin of profit, measured as a percentage of sales. The rules leave companies free to make more money by expanding their sales volume but not by marking up their rate of profit on each item they sell.

This indirect form of profit control was designed as a partial answer to labor's clamor for "equality of sacrifice" in the anti-inflation effort. As further evidence of its determination to take a tough stance, the Price Commission announced that it would move vigorously on Mr. Nixon's mandate to convert into price cuts any "windfall" profits employers might derive from the enforcement of wage controls.

Ford, Chrysler and American Motors let it be known that they would file for price increases right away, but the commission indicated that the freeze would hold for at least 30 more days for these companies and most others with annual sales of \$100 million or more.

In reflection of the administration's belief that effective control depends on keeping a sharp eye on the industrial whales and letting the minnows swim relatively unnoticed in their wake, the economy has been split into three layers for control purposes.

Thirteen hundred companies in the over \$100-million sales bracket, accounting for 45 percent of the nation's sales volume, need advance permission to increase prices. Quarterly reports on prices, costs and profits will be required of 1,100 other firms with annual sales between \$50 million and \$100 million. The remaining 10 million enterprises, with half of all regulated sales, are expected to conform to the commission's rules but will be subject only to spot checks. Items ranging from wigs to used cars and covering almost one-fifth of the average family's living costs are outside the scope of controls.

In a news conference on Friday, the President conceded that some budge in prices is certain in the immediate post-freeze period but he vowed to ensure that the rules set down by the two boards were sound and that public support would make the program succeed.

Now Nixon Stresses Peace Talk

Pullout of GIs Tied to Red Responses

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Not long before President Nixon showed up to announce his Vietnam policy to the American people, Mr. Nixon appeared for an untelevised news conference to make very much the same point: Few Americans are dying in combat now, but Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians are, and it is time to stop the carnage in Indochina.

In quite a different way and, for the first time, without resorting to the televised dramatics he has used to sell his Vietnam policies to the American people, Mr. Nixon appeared for an untelevised news conference to make very much the same point: Few Americans are dying in combat now, but Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians are, and it is time to stop the carnage in Indochina.

The President announced continuation of the agonizingly slow withdrawal he has been making since inheriting a force of 540,000 American soldiers in Vietnam nearly three years ago. He scheduled the pullout of 45,000 more men in December and January and, although Mr. Nixon termed the withdrawal rate "substantially increased" over the current rate of 14,200 men a month, the next phase will last only two months and leave 389,000 U.S. troops still in the war zone on Feb. 1. Taken together with his previous withdrawals, since they began in July, 1969, this will put the average monthly rate of combat force withdrawal at barely 13,000.

The significance of Mr. Nixon's latest troop announcement lay not in the continuation of the progress but in the rationale he used in arguing for going slow. Suddenly, intriguingly, the President demonstrated on Friday a preoccupation with negotiation as the route to peace.

Negotiation Stressed

"It is essential," he said, "as we get closer to the end, if we are going to maintain any negotiating leverage, that the withdrawal periods, in my opinion, be somewhat shorter." The explanation that a stable enough force of Americans as a bargaining chip was not new—but the emphasis on it was. Mr. Nixon even referred to the announcement itself as "some-what of an indication that we have not given up on the negotiation front."

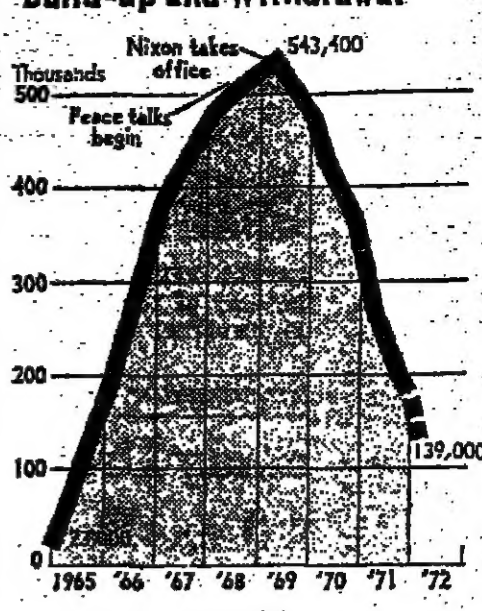
He will press for a settlement because "that is the track on which we eventually are going to have success in getting our prisoners back." If the Communists were to step up their infiltration of South Vietnam, posing a threat to remaining Americans, devastation from American air strikes would be stepped up in turn—but a negotiated settlement would bring the "total withdrawal" of ground troops, "discontinuation" of air strikes, even "withdrawal of forces stationed in other places" in Asia supporting the war effort.

The President dusted off the possibility of a negotiated peace in two of the 43 paragraphs in his last, televised troop declaration in April. On Friday he not only emphasized negotiations throughout his responses to reporters' questions, but he also announced that a decision on future withdrawals would be based in part on "any progress that may have been made" in securing the release of American POWs and arranging a cease-fire "for all of Southeast Asia."

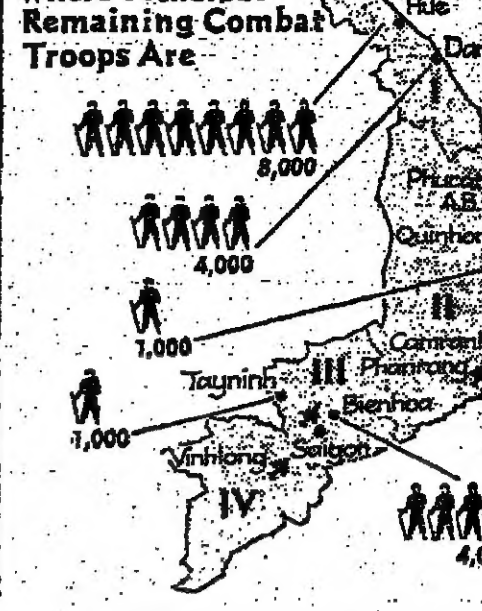
The flooded terrain in Southeast Asia is crying up. Mr. Nixon wants to determine before making another troop decision how many Viet Cong and North Vietnamese are padding down the Ho Chi Minh Trail—both as a gauge to measure the threat of the diminishing American force and for indications of Communist willingness to tone down the conflict as a prelude to ending it.

U.S. TROOPS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Build-up and Withdrawal



Where Principal Remaining Combat Troops Are



The Feb. 1 deadline the President set for deciding what he would do next is far enough into 1972 to come, conceivably, after his journey to Peking, for which he has yet to set a date. Mr. Nixon cautioned against speculating on what China—or the Soviet Union, which he also will visit next year—might do to persuade Hanoi to bargain. Yet he pointedly welcomed "any assistance" from either Communist host.

The change in Mr. Nixon's attitude toward negotiations, which has yet to become evident at the Paris peace talks but could become manifest through "other channels" that the President keeps mentioning without being precise, is at least as much a reflection of the more relaxed attitude toward the war here at home as it is to new winds of East-West diplomacy.

When the President took his withdrawal charts on television and reflected on military successes and Vietnamization progress last April, he faced an audience riveted about the invasions of Cambodia and Laos and sickened by the events of My Lai. On Friday, however, Mr. Nixon felt confident enough about the easing of domestic tensions, made evident by the failure of the anti-war movement to produce more than 2,500 demonstrators for a "mass" rally here a week ago, to skip the televised address route altogether.

Air War Threat

The war still possesses political risks for Mr. Nixon, however. Its opponents are focusing now on the appalling human toll wrought by the 70,000 tons of bombs being dumped by American pilots on Indochina each month. By the end of this year, the United States will have dropped over an area no larger than Texas three times the tonnage of all the aerial munitions used in World War II. Mr. Nixon warned that in-

creased Communist infiltration would compel him not only to continue the air strikes but to "step them up." Such talk did not sit well with congressional doves who promised to continue, perhaps to step up, their own effort to end American involvement by legislating a date for total withdrawal. Leading Democrats like the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, worried aloud that Mr. Nixon seemed bent on keeping a residual force of 40,000 or 50,000 men within range of enemy guns.

The political implications of the President's comments on Friday were manifest. He obviously recognized that his approach on negotiations could have far greater impact on his bid for re-election than the frantic jet flights he took to Republican New York and Chicago day to raise \$5 million for the 1972 campaign.

Is it possible, the President asked at his news conference, that he will not live to end-the-war promise? "I would suggest," he replied, "that I be judged more on the basis of what I have made I have kept date and that it is a pretty good example of what I might do with regard to promises."

The "dying" young doctors will be back on the front of the White House sure that Mr. Nixon will not forget.

Gallup Poll

Kennedy Now Trailing Mu By 11 Points as Party Cho

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 14.—Sen. Edward Kennedy now trails Sen. Edmund Muskie by 11 points as the choice of Democratic voters for the 1972 nomination, after having led Sen. Muskie by 3 points in the same kind of two-way "showdown" test in March.

Sen. Muskie is currently the choice of 50 percent of Democrats who are registered to vote, compared to 39 percent for Sen. Kennedy and 11 percent undecided. In March, Sen. Kennedy led, 46 to 43 percent, with 11 percent undecided.

Sen. Muskie also holds a 50-39 percent lead over Sen. Hubert Humphrey in the latest two-way test. In the March survey, the margin was 46 percent for Sen. Muskie and 39 percent for Sen. Humphrey.

Sen. Humphrey's support, like Sen. Kennedy's, has declined since March. Sen. Humphrey's vote, 39 percent, equals Sen. Kennedy's in ups against Sen. Muskie.

The change, since Mr. Kennedy's "showdown" choice, a corollary who are registered closely parallels the found among all persons the two surveys.

Mayor Lindsay of New York, who many think throw his hat into the general race, wins 25 to the vote of registered Democrats, with another 17 percent undecided.

Mayor Lindsay's support, like Sen. Kennedy's, has declined since March. Sen. Humphrey's vote, 39 percent, equals Sen. Kennedy's in ups against Sen. Muskie.

Suppose the choice in the Democratic nomination in 1972 narrows to Kennedy and Humphrey? Muskie 50% Kennedy 39% Undecided 11%

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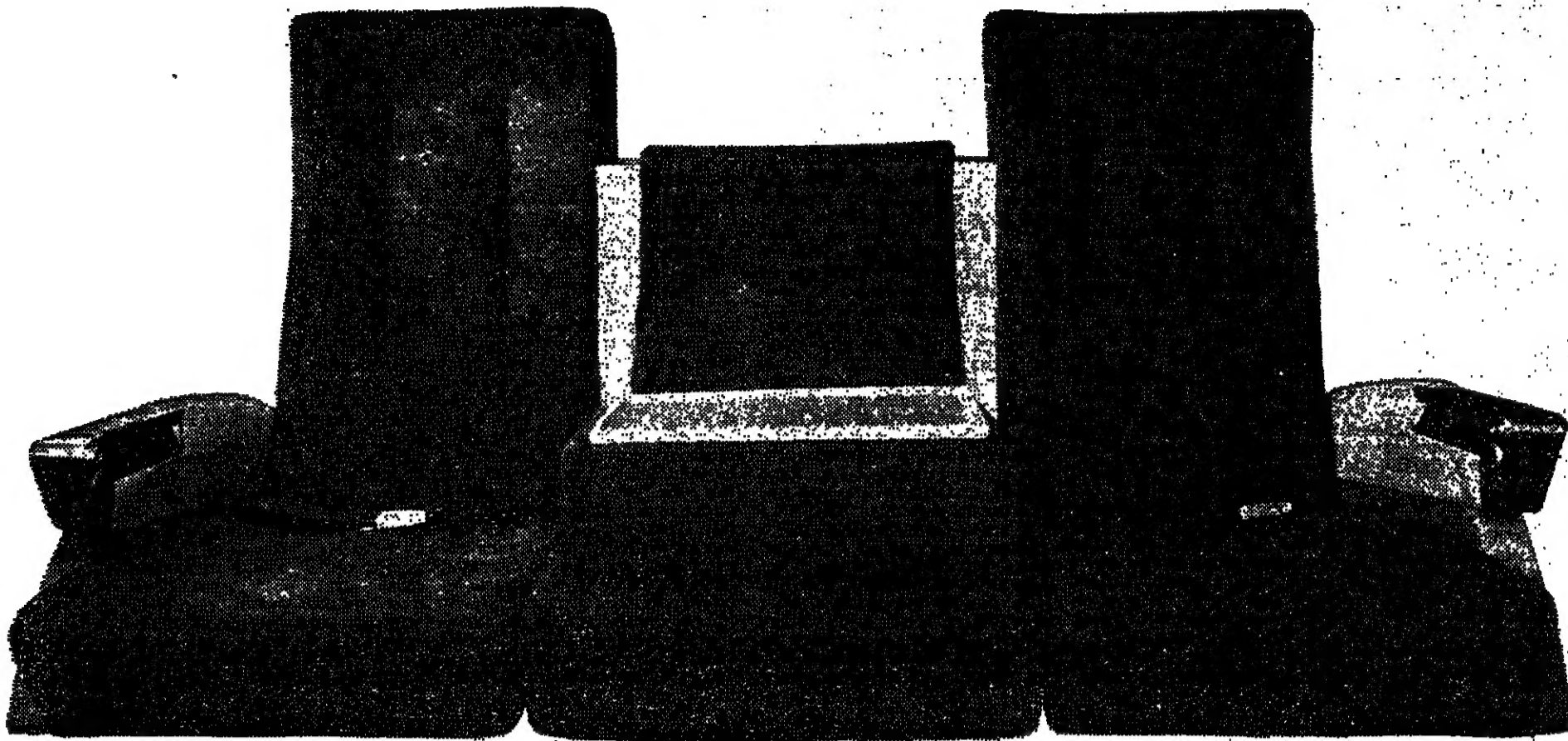
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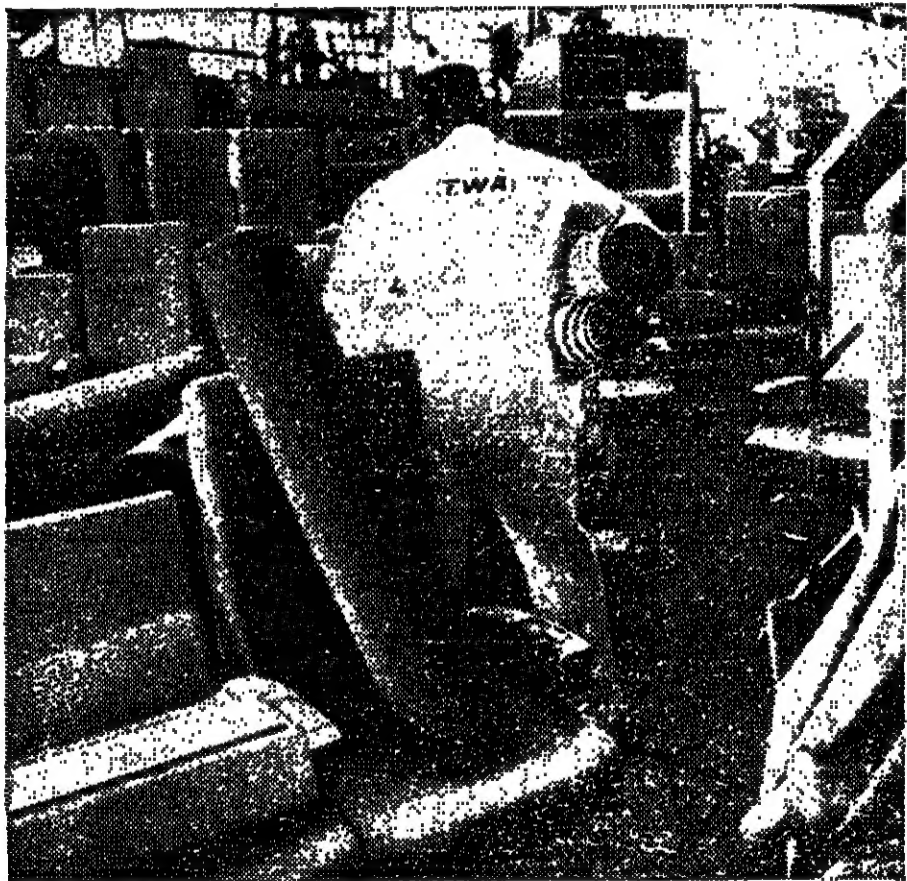
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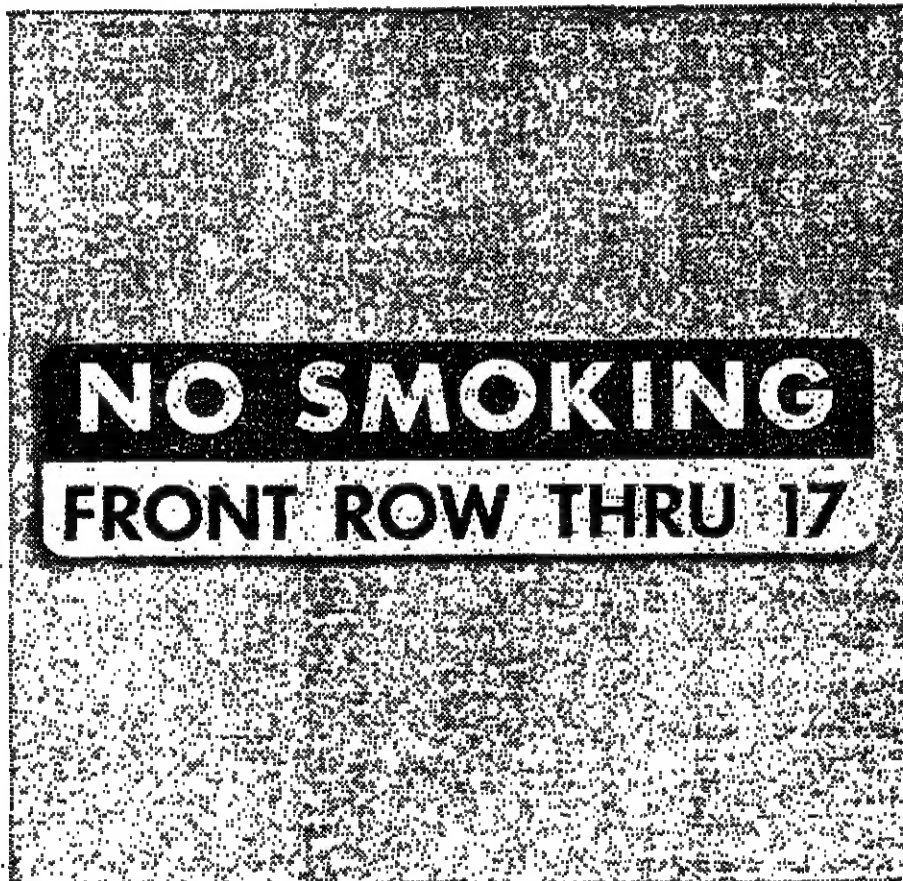
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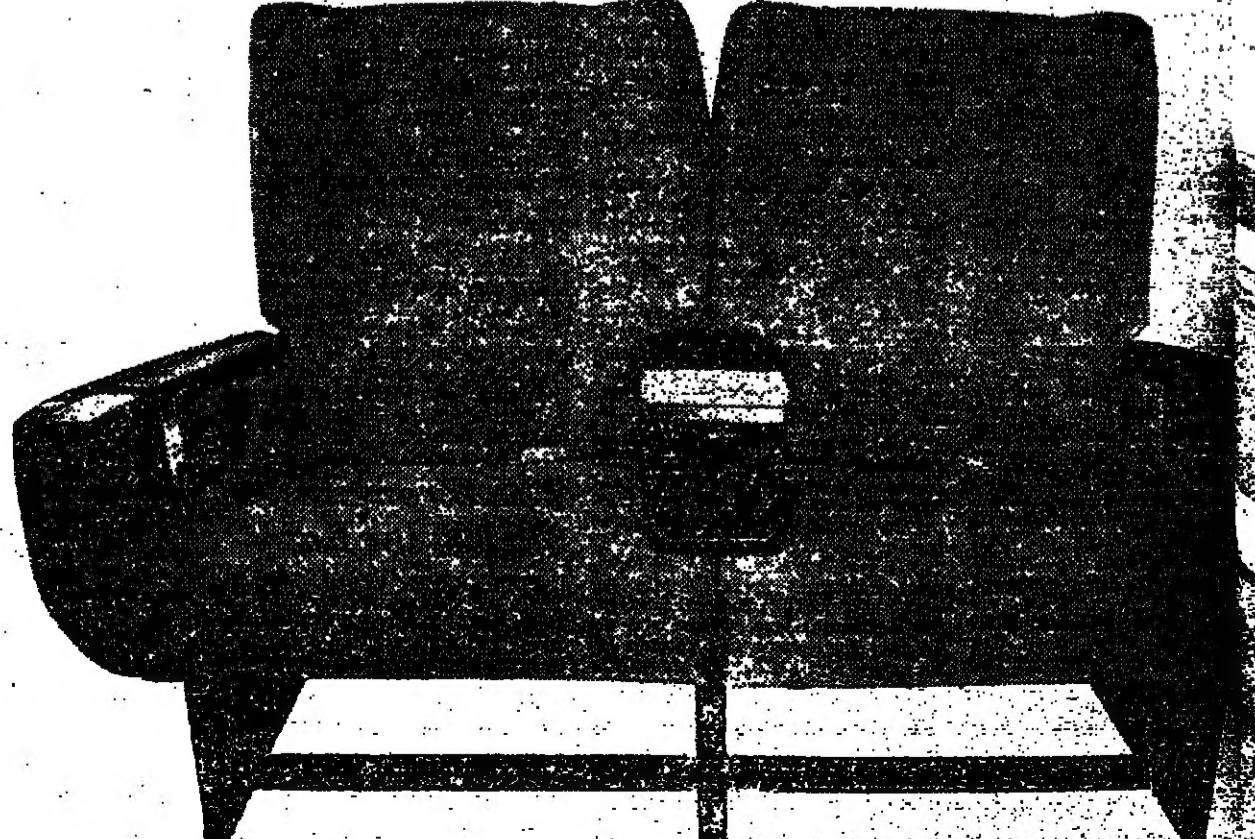
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Upstairs Lounge.



uniforms for hostesses.

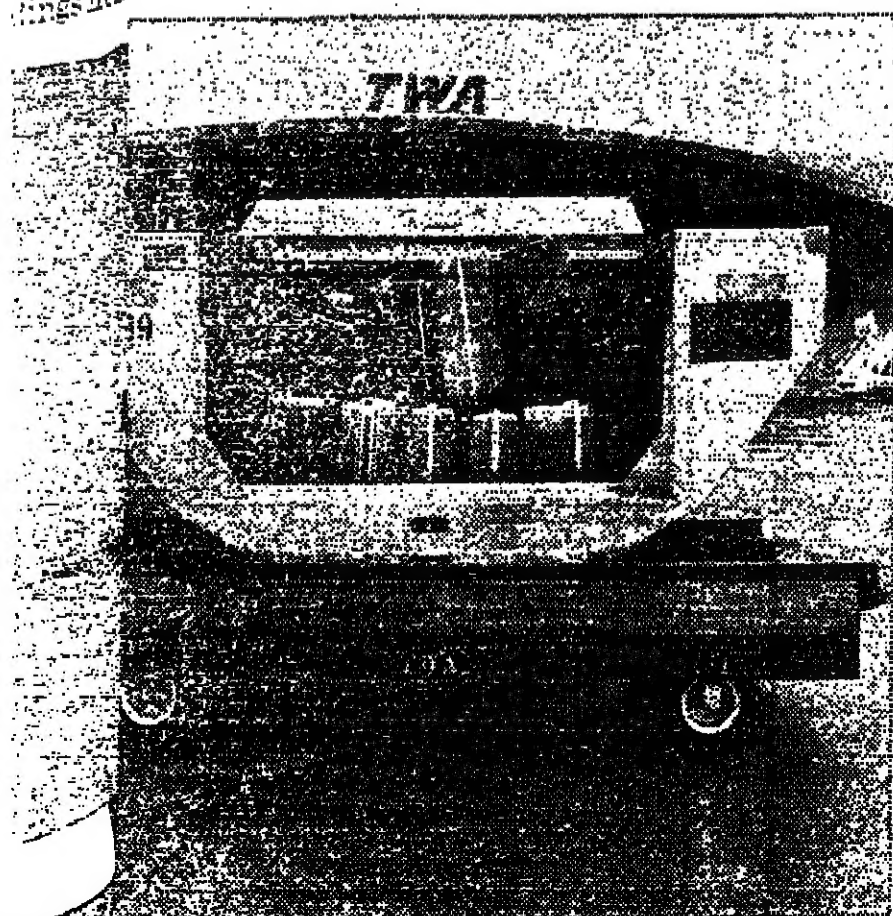
even our girls a choice of three uniforms (including hot pants) designed by Valentino. It helps.



Downstairs Lounge.

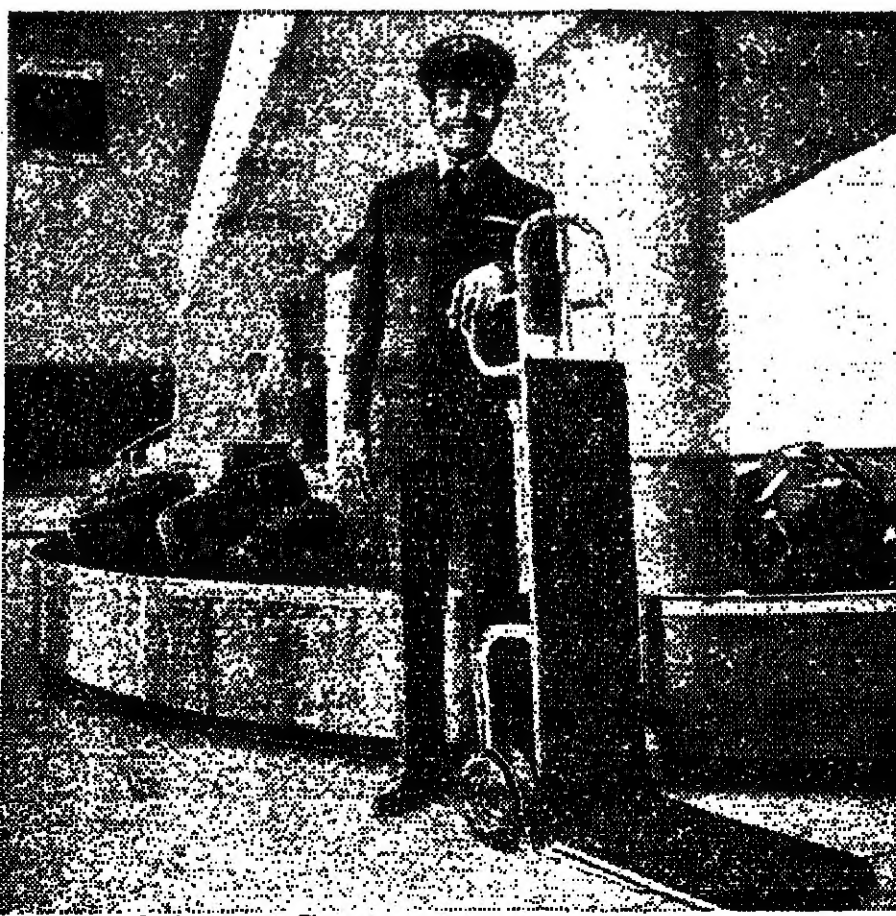
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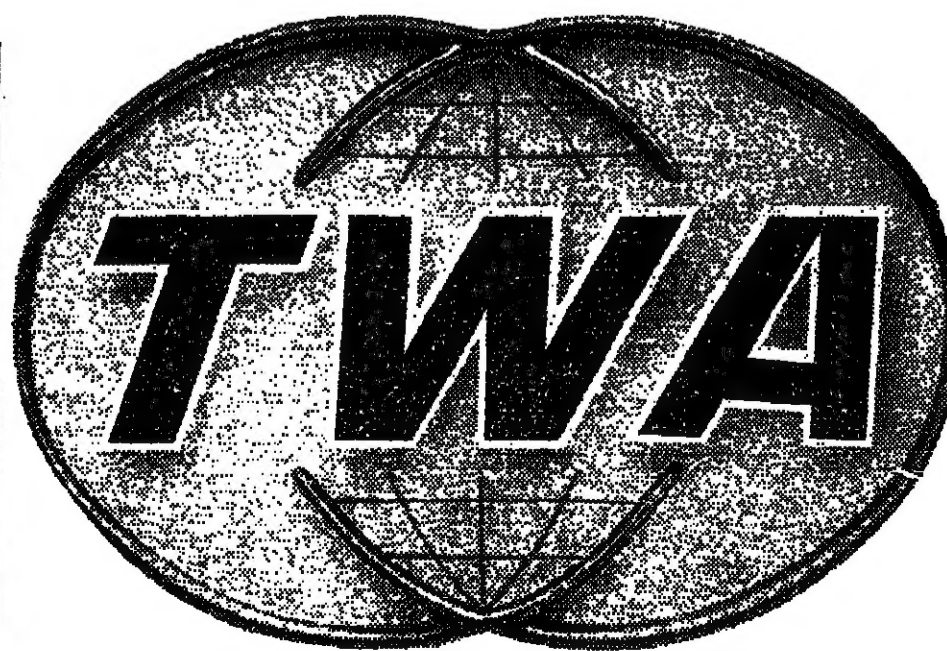
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Bonds	Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abex Co 5 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
Abex Co 6 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
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Abex Co 13 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
Abex Co 14 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
Abex Co 15 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
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Abex Co 98 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
Abex Co 99 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4
Abex Co 100 1/2	10 10 10 10	-1/4

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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New Issues

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

November 15, 1971

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DM 100,000,000.—

7 1/2% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1971

Offering price: 98 1/2%

Interest: 7 1/2% p.a., payable semi-annually in arrears on May 2 and November 1 of each year

Redemption: in ten annual instalments on November 1 of the years 1977 through 1986

Listings: Frankfurt am Main

DEUTSCHE BANK

Aktiengesellschaft

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

BANKHAUS H. AUERHAUSER

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL AGRICOLTURA

BANCO DI ROMA

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE NEUFILIZ SCHLUMBERGER MALLET

BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

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CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE

CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS)

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RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS

VORM. HANS W. PETERSEN

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— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —

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Limited

WHITE, WELD & CO.

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WÜRTEMBERGISCHE BANK

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

BADISCHE BANK

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO

BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.

BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE

H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.

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BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft

— FRANKFURTER BANK —

CAZENOVE & CO.

CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

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Limited

GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER

ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN

Aktiengesellschaft

HANDELS- UND GEWERBEBANK HEILBRON

Foreign Trade Council Answers Criticism

Investments Abroad by U.S. Companies

Investments of U.S. Companies in Subsidiaries Abroad

DEC. 31, 1970

BY AREA

Developed Countries: \$53.111 bil.	
Canada	22,801 bil.
Europe	21,471 bil.
Japan	1,971 bil.
Australia	4,348 bil.
New Zealand	
Other developed countries	
Developing Countries: \$21.417 bil.	
Western Hemisphere	14,683 bil.
Other developing countries	6,734 bil.
BY INDUSTRY	
Mining and Smelting	6,137 bil.
Petroleum	21,790 bil.
Manufacturing	22,231 bil.
Other industries	17,972 bil.

and would buy it if we manufactured it in Australia, thus avoiding the import duty. We finally agreed and have built a good business.

An electrical equipment company said: "As a result of investments abroad, our marketing position has been strengthened and our sales have grown substantially around the world. Far from reducing exports of American goods, these have grown from \$7 million in 1961 to \$70 million in 1970. United States labor has produced approximately \$4 million worth of machinery shipped abroad and installed in our plants, a practice we expect to continue."

A machinery company replied: "During the past few years we have secured two major contracts in Scandinavia, one in Africa and one in Australia for iron-ore processing facilities. Because of tariff and import barriers, local-content requirements and financing and

currency preferences on the part of the buyers, none of these jobs would have been awarded to a United States bidder for equipment manufactured in the United States and calling for payment in dollars."

A chemical company stated: "The question of labor rates overseas has played virtually no role in our overseas investment policy. Our foreign production is mostly for sale within the country of manufacture, or the neighboring countries as in the European Common Market. Just as wage rates vary from country to country, so do prices."

An industrial-products company replied: "The majority of our products are material, rather than labor intensive. Therefore, low-cost labor has not been a significant factor in our overseas manufacturing program. Our factories abroad were established primarily to maintain and extend our com-

petitive position within the three major world markets or free-trade areas."

Another industrial-products company said: "We have found that the acquisition of complementary product lines and new technology in foreign countries frequently stimulates our domestic manufacturing and sales activities because it provides new products to be manufactured in the United States."

Office Equipment
A maker of office equipment reported:

"Between 1960 and 1970 our overseas manufacturing employment rose by 140 percent, whereas our exports from the United States increased 750 percent, consisting of the more sophisticated, higher-priced equipment plus material inputs for assembly overseas."

The council's analysis of responses to the survey noted that imports from foreign affiliates were still negligible and concentrated in a few industries and components or simple products.

"In no case was the investment abroad an export of United States jobs, which would not in any event have been lost," the survey found, "because either the supply of such components or products was being lost to foreign competitors or more jobs would have been lost if the United States company had not been able to keep the final product competitive by reducing costs through the import of certain key components."

Answering another assertion by critics of foreign investments, the survey said that technology transferred to foreign affiliates of United States companies was considered to be "most highly advanced" only in one or two cases. In all the rest, the technology sent abroad to permit components to be manufactured and returned to the parents was "intermediate" or "low level."

While the question of foreign investments will be an important part of the deliberations at the three-day convention, major attention will also be paid to President Nixon's new economic program, particularly with regard to the import surcharge and the freeing of the dollar from gold.

Mr. Norris said the council welcomed the recognition in the new program "that, to achieve a sustainable balance in United States international payments, we must develop an integrated program to deal with domestic and international monetary, fiscal and trade policies in one package."

N.Y. Market Dips Sharply

(Continued from Page 11)

with that figure, but recently some have scaled down their estimates to an increase of \$80 billion or \$85 billion—still a very healthy accomplishment.

Despite the stock market's broad retreat last week, there was no panicky display of liquidation by investors.

A total of 1,294 issues on the New York Stock Exchange ended in the loss column for the week, while 428 were on the plus side and 141 showed no net change. New lows for the year were touched by 338 issues and new highs by only 30.

While most of the leading stock averages posted their largest losses in almost four months, only the Dow Jones industrial stock index reached a new low for the year with its loss of 27.45 points in closing at 812.94. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 2.34 to 52.12, and the Stock Exchange composite index yielded 1.31 to 80.85. Turnover contracted to 61.3 million shares from 65.4 million the week before.

Le Mans Race Will Reward Clean Finish

LE MANS, France, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Organizers of the Le Mans 24-hour sports car race

are working on a new prize to be awarded to the most pollution-free car to finish, race officials said yesterday.

The prize will replace the present index of performance award—a complicated formula linking fuel consumption, engine capacity and distance covered.

The new formula for the pollution prize has not yet been worked out, officials said.

Matra Reports It Will Lead Beltoise to BRM

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—French race driver Jean-Pierre Beltoise will be No. 1 man for the British BRM team in the 1972 Formula One Grand Prix season the French Matra Co. has announced.

Beltoise has been with Matra since 1965, but the firm said it was lending BRM his services for 1972.

BRM Denial
LONDON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Louis Stanley head of BRM, yesterday would not confirm that Jean-Pierre Beltoise would be No. 1 driver for BRM in next year's formula one grand prix series.

Asked to comment on a statement by the French Matra company that they would loan BRM the services of Beltoise, Stanley said: "I can make no comment on the Matra statement. I will be announcing my 1972 plans in two to three weeks' time."

He added that there would be at least three formula one grand prix cars entered by BRM next year.

Petersen Not Hurt
PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Nov. 14 (AP).—Ronnie Petersen of Sweden crashed against the guard rail at the Taruma auto track here Friday during practice for the Grande Premio de Brazil formula two auto race.

Petersen, formula two champion in Europe, was uninjured, but his March 712 car was partially destroyed.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina captured the pole position for today's last round of the Grande Premio as he outdrove Brazil's Emerson Fittipaldi, who won the first two rounds of the series.

Sports

Rangers' Unbeaten Streak at 13

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Combining puissance and endurance—a blend that has elevated them to their finest start—the New York Rangers again scored a crushing victory yesterday, topping the Buffalo Sabres, 5-2, to remain unbeaten in 13 games.

Working in combination with the roars of 17,250 fans at Madison Square Garden and feeding on Buffalo mistakes, the Rangers made it a one-team show as they outshot the inexperienced Sabres by 46-21.

The Rangers are becoming top heavy with statistics as they continue to dominate the National Hockey League. Their triumph gave them a seven-point bulge over the idle Boston Bruins, who are third in the East Division, and kept them two points ahead of the second-place Montreal Canadiens.

Jean Ratelle's line displayed the form that has enabled it to set a record pace by a trio. Ratelle, Vic Hadfield and Rod Gilbert each

scored and the line earned six points.

In their 13-game streak, the Rangers have won 10 and tied three.

Canadiens 5, Stars 1
Mark Tardif scored three goals and Claude Larose slipped in two goals to lead Montreal to a 5-1 victory over Minnesota. The Canadiens still trail the Rangers by two points in the East Division.

Blues 5, Seals 1
Mike Fariseau scored his first goal and got two assists as St. Louis beat California, 5-1.

Canucks 2, Leafs 3

Left-winger Wayne Maki's power play goal at 10:21 of the third period enabled Vancouver to gain a 2-2 tie with Toronto.

Penguins 6, Kings 4
Linemates Ken Schinkel and Bryan Hextall collected two goals and two assists each to lead Pittsburgh to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Red Wings 6, Flyers 3
Detroit came back with three third-period goals by Alex Delvecchio, Al Karlander and Red Berenson to defeat Philadelphia, 6-3.

The Scoreboard

HORSE RACING—At Cherry Hill, N.J., Riva Ridge secured his position as absolute monarch of racing's 2-year-olds by winning the \$200,000 Garden State Stakes. Once the favored Meadow Stable colt got rolling in the stretch, it wasn't much of a struggle. Finished back at the start of the 1 1/4-mile event, Riva Ridge blazed his way to the front with about an eighth of a mile to go and coasted home 2 1/2 lengths in front. His time was 1 minute 43 3/8 seconds.

The king of the juveniles, ridden by Ron Turcotte, thus turned back an attempted coup by the queen of the division, Ocala Shipyard's Numbered Account. The filly, first of her sex to run in thoroughbred racing's richest race, round up fourth as the 21-second choice of a crowd of 22,000. Michael J. Staveland's Proctor, a colt outsider, closed fast to be second in the field of eight, a neck ahead of Riva Ridge's Key to the Mill.

Backed down to even-money favoritism for the 10th running of the gold rush at Garden State Park, Virginia-bred Riva Ridge became the sports-priced choice to win the event. The bay son of First Landing, who won the same race at 55 in 1956, returned \$4 for \$2 in the straight morning.

Riva Ridge gained his seventh victory in nine starts and added \$17,000 to his already substantial bankroll.

At New York, Red Realty won the \$25,000 Queens County Handicap at Aqueduct.

The 5-year-old gelding, representing the Graywood Stables, came through in the stretch to take the 1 1/8-mile grind by three-quarters of a length. Jorge Velazquez rode Red Realty, who covered the ground in 1:49 2/5 on the road track. A field of 12 competed in the event, and a triple entry representing the Brounau farm was made the favorite. Two members of the entry, Peace Corps and Tuxedo, finished second and third, in that order, with fourth place going to Sigmond Sommer's Parole.

In registering the victory in his second venture in a race other than on the turf this year, Red Realty paid \$4.20 for \$2 to win.

BOXING—At Roma, Emilia, Italy, Italian heavyweight champion Daurane defeated Jose (Taurus) Lopez Martinez of Spain at 3 minutes 20 seconds of the fourth round.

At Milan, Italy's Sandro Lopopolo, a former world junior welterweight champion, scored a 10-round decision over Perry Pugh of New Orleans.

On the same card, Italian super-welterweight Germano Valerini, defeated Pierre Lambert of France, after 55 seconds in the fourth round.

At Buenos Aires, Argentina Nicolino

Loche, world junior-welter champion, defeated Antonio Ortiz of Spain in a 10-round non-title fight.

WRESTLING—At Greenville, the touring Australian team got back on the winning trail by beating a French all-star team, 12-3. Its record is now 5-2.

TENNIS—At Prague, Czechoslovakia and Belgium were tied at 1-1 after the first two games of their King's Cup match, Jiri Frecek, Czechoslovakia, beat Patrick Hombert, 6-2, 6-2, and Bernard Mitton, Belgium, beat Vladimir Zednik, 6-2, 6-2, in the best-of-five elimination series.

At Bremen, West Germany, West Germany and Yugoslavia were tied 1-1 after the opening two singles matches in the second-round of the Kings Cup. Karl Meier of West Germany beat Dragan Savic, 6-4, 6-2, and Yugoslavia's Nikola Spas beat Jergen Fassbender, 6-4, 6-2.

At Stockholm, Sweden took a 2-0 lead over the Netherlands as Kjell Johansson defeated Fred Bermer, 6-1, 6-3, and Lef Johansson downed Jan Sordjick, 6-4, 11-9.

At Johannesburg, Manuel Santana of Spain advanced in the Clow's Classic by beating top-seeded Cliff Richey of San Antonio, Texas, 6-2, 7-6, and Denmark's Jan Leschy upset second-seeded Clark Grabner of New York, 6-2, 7-6.

WEIGHTLIFTING—At Stockholm, Bo Johansson of Sweden bettered the world clean and jerk record in the 80-kilo class during the second day of a match against Finland, Johansson jerked 205.5 kilos, 5 kilos better than the record held by Russian David Rigit.

Mill Reef Voted Tops in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Britain's Racecourse Association has announced that Mill Reef has been voted 1971 Racehorse of the Year.

Mill Reef, owned by American Paul Mellon, won the Greenham Stakes, the Derby, the Eclipse and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, and scored a record-breaking victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. His only loss this season was to Brigadier Gerard in the 2,000 Guineas. Brigadier Gerard is unbeaten after two seasons.

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BLONDIE: THAT NEW TOOTHPASTE YOU HAVE UP THERE IS TERRIBLE!

SO THAT'S WHAT! HE USED THE SHAMPOO BY MISTAKE

GOOD MORNING, MR. OTHERS

GOOD MORNING, DAGWOOD

?

By Alan Truscott

welcome development. South
 rightly played safe by drawing
 trumps. He had to lose a dia-
 mond trick eventually, but made
 the slam.

In the replay, West made the
 same club lead against the same
 contract. But after ruffing South
 made the error of attempting an
 immediate diamond finesse. East
 promptly ruffed and led another
 club, promoting a trump trick
 for his partner to set the slam.

NORTH

♣ EQ72
♥ J64
♦ A97
♠ 754

WEST EAST

♥ J10854 ♠ 983
♥ 1098 ♥ K
♦ K842 ♦ —
♠ 9 ♠ AKQJ108632

SOUTH (D)

♠ A
♥ AQ7532
♦ QJ10653
♣ —

East and West were vul-
nerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♥			5 ♣
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club nine.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	S	K	S	J	A	S	S	P	R	I	D	E					
L	O	N	E	A	S	T	I	W	I	D	L	I	K	E			
B	R	O	O	V	C	H	E	E	R	O	V	A	L				
A	T	O	R	N								E	D	E			
T	R	A	L	O	R	S											
B	U	T		Y	E	A					H	A	Z	A	R	D	
O	R	A	L		A	L	I	B	I		E	R	O	O			
Y	U	L	I	E		T	E	N	O	R		E	Q	U	I		
A	B	L	E		I	S	E	R	E		S	U	E	T			
H	U	S	K	I	N					O	S	S			E	N	S
						O	G	L	E	S	A	N	E				
P	R	O	D	U	C	E	R			S	P	O	S	E			
E	I	N	E			R	O	A	D	H	O	U	S	E	S		
A	S	E	A			O	N	S	E	T		S	E	A	M		
S	E	R	F			W	E	E	P	S		E	S	T	E		

The cartoon is divided into two panels. In the left panel, a group of people, including a man in a suit and hat, are looking down at a small child. In the right panel, the man in the suit and hat is looking up at a large, dark, shadowy figure, while the small child runs away.

JOHN LEWIS
11-15

"I DON'T MEAN TO BE UNCHARITABLE,
UNDULY SUSPICIOUS OR UNREASONABLY
VINDICTIVE, BUT...."

"...THE NEXT TIME I FIND
A FROG IN THE BAPTISMAL
WATER....!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GWEEED

CHOAR

BRILEM

SMAJET

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

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WHAT YOU HAVE TO MAKE IN ORDER TO BE CONSIDERED SUCCESSFUL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Saturday's Jumbles: **PIECE ASSAY NORMAL DECENT**
Answers: You might say it covers the
 earth—**THE "LAND'S CAPE"**

TRoubLED NEIGHBORS

Franco-British Relations in the Twentieth C

Edited by Neville Waites, Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 22s

Reviewed by James Goldsborough

THIS history of cross-Channel relations in our time written by 13 British and French historians, who certainly don't agree all the time, reminded me of the little old lady who was asked on French radio what she thought of the Commons vote last month to enter the Common Market. "Tout ça c'est très beau," (all that's very well), said she, "but it won't give us back Jeanne d'Arc."

right have they got to us? Tell them to go their own bloody state haven't had a good general Prince Eugene and their enemies."

Probably at no time was the situation more frustrating than during the 1870s. But as French historian Baumont and English author Adam Smith have even now the blame

The lady had a long memory as both French and English are likely to have in these matters, but there is something very contemporary in her analysis. For reading these essays, one gets the impression that these two old peoples really don't get on very well together; that no matter what good right they have rather a predilection for the wrong one. Disaffected neighbors who let their own devices would have nary a word for each other; they have found themselves driven together in this century by others, the Germans, the Russians—even the Egyptians and, finally, by economics.

place because each side is at fault the other. Although 30-year rules on classified documents recently adopted in France are only now beginning to allow full access to the British documents, various memoirs show a little self-criticism. Even historians fall into this double trap. For Beaumont, writing the Rhineland crisis of 1914, French simply could find no British support. "In any event," writes Beaumont, "England nearly always upheld Germany."

But the focus this time is on the 20th century, and the reader interested in the last 70 years of Franco-British frustration should try to put aside memories of Jeanne d'Arc and Trafalgar, Hastings and the Hundred Years War. The troubles of the neighbors in our times are sufficient unto themselves ("We are with them but not of them," was how Churchill put it), which should make it all the more interesting to see how they get on in an enlarged Common Market.

rich is an attempt to... as Harold Macmillan... put it, "still more... than even the British... ment's weakness was... less pardonable story of... collapse."

In all there are 15 essays dealing with... the Common Market... The abortive negotia... Gen. de Gaulle was in... perfectly into the spirit... book, and one is almo... to think that they r...

The one outstanding, appalling trait running through their relations beginning with the rise of modern Germany under Bismarck in 1871 to 1904 is that no matter how desperately they needed each other, they never made common action. France and Britain could never really achieve it. Even common cause could not dispel the basic distrust which derived from the days of their pre-German rivalry. On the one side it was perfidious Albion, or as Hugh Thomas says in his essay on Suez, "the fact that this was a power too feeble to be taken seriously by London." On the other side it was "the long, cold, dark, Celtic, and British fears that the French were constantly dragging them into wars. Three times the French felt threatened in the century and three times they pleaded for more British troops. 'It is heartrending to see,' wrote Vincent Auriol during the Cold War in 1950, 'that just as in 1914 and 1939, the English will only realize the needs of the situation when it is too late.' And the same was Clement

succeed.
 De Gaulle's wartime
 London are dealt with
 tidily here, even though
 British relations were
 far from ideal. Having
 to deal with one of
 Vichy came very close to
 war on Britain. Following
 British sinking of the
 fleet at Mers-el-Kehir,
 Gaullé, too, never left.
 At times one wonders
 if French or English
 forgave the other anything.
 Or if French, said
 the title will reveal,
 have no national
 interests in an old
 economy. Communism
 as telling Lloyd George
 "within an hour after
 vice I had the impression
 you had become one
 enemies of France."
 reply: "Has that not
 the traditional policy of
 1937?"
 Apparently no longer.
 as how long traditions
 broken.

CROSSWORD

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